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ABSTRACT

The objectives of the Smaller Communities Program of the Employment Security Offices in Catron County, New Mexico, were to inventory the unemployed, underemployed and individuals who wish to change jobs, register them and do job development work; to test applicants and assist them in choosing a job; to refer all possible applicants to work, training, or other services; to assist employers in finding workers; and to collect and publish data on community resources for planning and economic development. Follow-up services will include counseling and testing in schools; staffing and developing additional training courses; updating labor resource information and data on persons with exceptional placement or training potentials. Information was presented on the county, its history, resources, local government, schools, community services, transportation, and utilities. (PS)

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CATRON COUNTY

NEW MEXICO

Manpower Resource Report

ED 080234

RC007154

Smaller Communities Program

Employment Security Commission

OCTOBER 1972

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A Report

on

MANPOWER RESOURCES

of

CATRON COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

Prepared by

Smaller Communities Program

Employment Security Commission of New Mexico

Bruce King, Governor

Louis R. Bachicha, Executive Director
J. Bayes Williams, Deputy Director

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Smaller Communities Program is grateful for the cooperation of local, state and federal agencies, school officials and private firms and individuals for their help in gathering the material presented in this report. In particular, the team would like to thank Mr. Robert Atwood, County Clerk of Catron County, who gave of his time and assistance to the team introducing them to firms and individuals so material could be more expeditiously compiled and employment services given more individuals. Also, special thanks must be given to the Catron County Commissioners for providing space to carry out many of the activities of the team and publicizing the team's work with the County. The Bureau of Business Research at the University of New Mexico and the Research and Statistics Section of the New Mexico State Employment Security Commission were helpful in providing much of the data.

Smaller Communities Team:

Louis A. Lopez, Manager
Gordon E. Waldrip, Counselor
Martin S. Kozlowski, Clerk-Interviewer

Staff Services for this Project are Provided by:

Rural Manpower Service Section
Roy O. Plumlee, Chief
Doyle G. Hayes, Assistant Chief
Vickie J. Dixon, Secretary

Technical Services:

Anthony J. Monkewicz, Chief of Office Services
George Flores, Interviewer

FOREWORD

The lack of jobs for residents of New Mexico living in remote, low-income areas continues to be one of the State's most critical problems. The manpower services provided by local Employment Security Offices (ESC) are not readily available to many of these areas. The Smaller Communities Program of ESC was established to furnish these services and to make a comprehensive study of and report on manpower and other resources which can be used by the community in planning for expansion of job opportunities.

The Smaller Communities project is staffed by a team of ESC interviewers and counselors. The five main objectives of the Program are:

(1) To inventory the unemployed, underemployed and individuals who wish to change jobs, register them for employment and do job development where possible.

(2) Test applicants for aptitude and performance to assist them in choosing the type of work they can best do, and to assist employers in selecting the most suitable workers for their jobs.

(3) Refer all possible applicants to work, training or other employability services.

(4) To assist employers in finding workers by recruiting locally and, where necessary, from intrastate and interstate sources, and

(5) To collect and publish data on community resources for planning and economic development.

Information is tabulated in this report on individuals who made application for work while the Team was in Catron County May and June 1971. This information has been recorded on electronic data processing equipment for retrieval and reference purposes. The technical staff of ESC is available for consultation as a further service to Catron County citizens and to other individuals and organizations who may be interested in further details of the survey, or who may want help in integrating the results in programs. Additional copies of this report are available upon request.

The organizations listed below will help interested firms with details on location in Catron County:

Mid-West New Mexico Community Action Program
C/O Mitsy Fortenberry
Quemado, New Mexico 87829

Catron County Development Committee
C/O Ron Carver
Pietown, New Mexico 87827

MANPOWER SERVICES

The Smaller Communities Team will continue to provide follow-up employment services to residents of counties previously served.

Types of follow-up services will include counseling and testing services in schools, staffing new or expanding employers, exploiting opportunities which may arise to develop additional training courses, updating the labor resource information gathered by the team and updating information persons identified as having exceptional placement or training potential.

Figure 1

A T T E N T I O N

C A T R O N C O U N T Y

R E S I D E N T S

THE NEW MEXICO STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFERS CONCERTED MANPOWER SERVICES TO CATRON COUNTY RESIDENTS UNDER SPONSORSHIP OF THE MID-WEST NEW MEXICO COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM, SERVICES AVAILABLE INCLUDE JOB REFERRALS, VOCATIONAL COUNSELING AND TESTING, REFERRAL TO VOCATIONAL TRAINING, AND OTHER SERVICES WHERE NEEDED TO BECOME JOB-READY, AND RECRUITMENT OF WORKERS LOCALLY AND STATEWIDE.

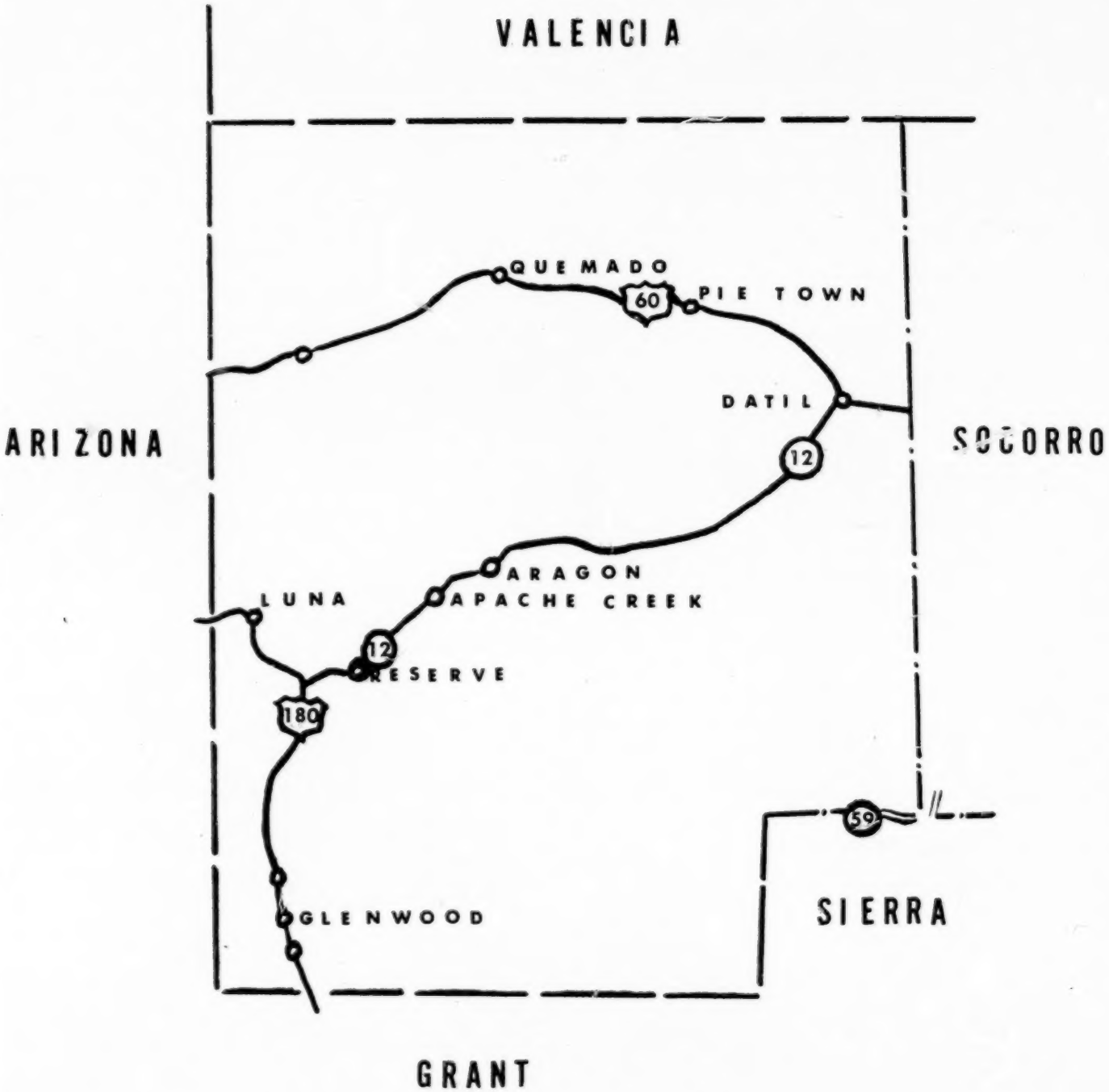
WE WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO:

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	BUSINESSMEN AND WOMEN
STUDENTS 16 AND OVER	RANCHERS
HOUSEWIVES	SELF EMPLOYED PEOPLE
PART TIME EMPLOYEES	FARMERS

WE CAN HELP YOU, PLEASE COME TO THE DISTRICT COURT ROOM, CATRON COUNTY COURT HOUSE, RESERVE, NEW MEXICO.

HOURS: 8:00 AM to 12:00 Noon - 1:00 to 5:00 PM
TUESDAY THRU THURSDAY
MONDAY 1:00 to 5:00 PM
FRIDAY 8:00 AM to 12:00 NOON.

Figure 2


VALENCIA
QUEMADO
60
PIE TOWN
DATIL
ARIZONA
SOCORRO
12
ARAGON
LUNA
APACHE CREEK
12
RESERVE
180
59
GLENWOOD
SIERRA
GRANT

I. CATRON COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

A. Area Definition and Location

Catron County (Figure 2) is located in the southwestern quadrant of the State. Reserve, the hub of the county's ranch and forest area is the county seat and is located in the southwestern part of the county.

B. Topography

Catron County, with 6,898 square miles, is the largest county in the state. The landscape varies from grassy plains and wooded hills to mountain tops and valleys. Three perennial streams, the Tularosa, San Francisco, and Gila Rivers, are found in the southern half of the county. The North Plains extend into the northern portion of Catron County. The Plains of San Agustin are found in the east central portion of the county forming an elongated depression of alluvium once occupied by pluvial Lake San Agustin. Flat-topped mountains and mesas are common. Seven major mountain ranges include: the Mogollon, Saliz, San Francisco, Tularosa, Gallo, Mangus, and Datil Mountains. Elevations range from approximately 5,000 to 11,000 feet above sea level. Both high and low elevations are found in the southeast portion of the county.

C. Climate

Average annual precipitation varies from fourteen inches on the San Augustin Plains to a high of thirty inches on the high mountain areas. In the Reserve area the wettest month of the year is August and the dryest month is May. Average dates for the first killing frost of the year vary from September 20 in the northern portion of the county to November 10 in the extreme southwest portion of the county. Average dates for the last killing frost in the spring are June 20 in the mountains and April 10 in the extreme southwest. The number of days without frost will vary between 90 and 210 days. Temperature in the county is variable due to the variations in topography and elevation. July may be considered the warmest month of the year and January the coolest. Sunshine may be expected seventy to eighty percent of the year.

D. Population

Catron County population for 1970 according to the Census of Population was 2198 (Fig. 3). This represents a 20.7% decline in persons residing in the County since the 1960 count. The population of Reserve, the county seat, is approximately 400. The current population of Catron County is less than half as large as in 1940. Catron County's total land area, 6,898 square miles, exceeds that of any other New Mexico county. The county's population density is 0.3 persons per square mile making it the least dense in terms of population, of all the counties in New Mexico. Figure 4 reflects a percentage comparison of population within age groups between the state and county while Table 1 shows a numerical comparison within the same age groups.

Table 1

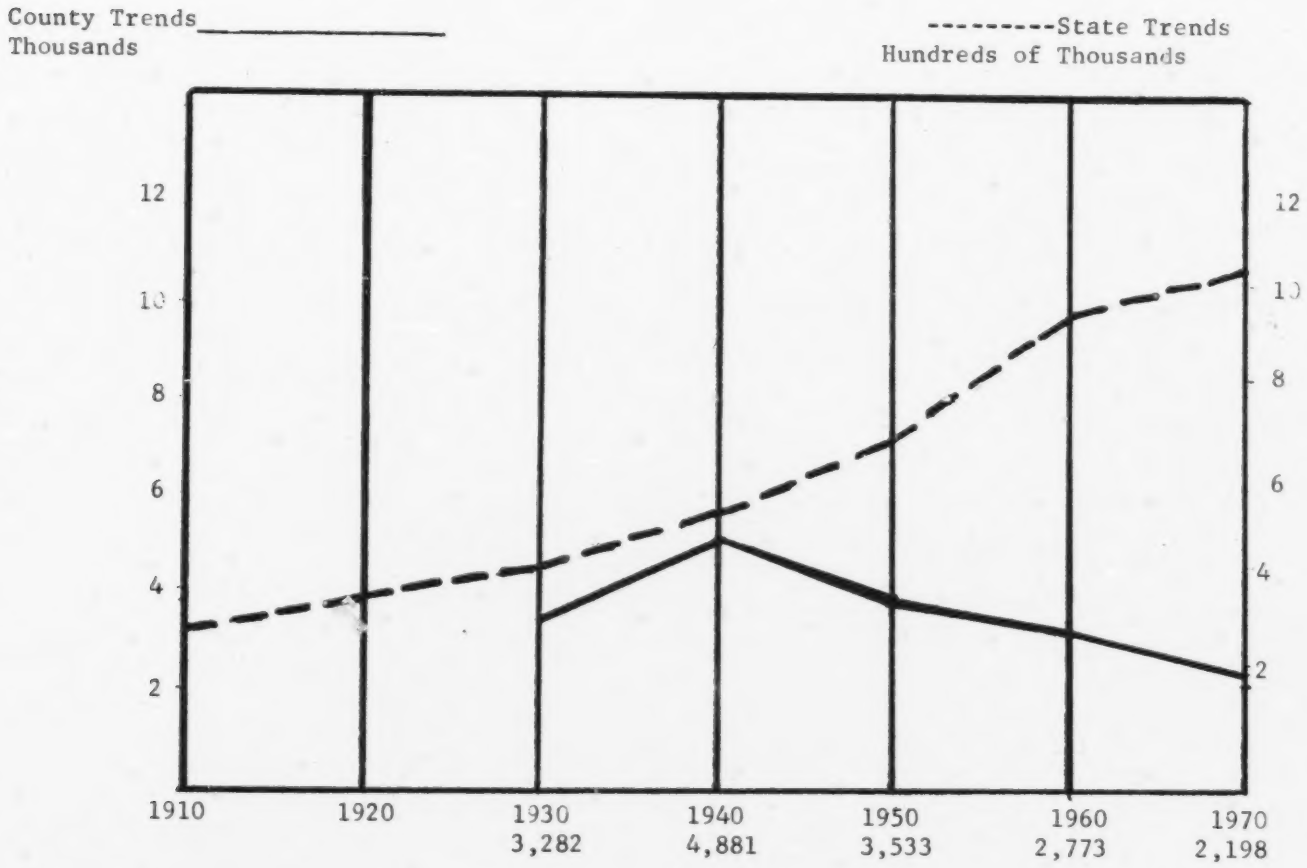
COMPARISON OF STATE AND COUNTY POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS AS SHOWN IN NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES*

	New Mexico				Catron County			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
Age	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
16-20	49,492	49.8	49,982	50.2	100	55.5	80	44.5
21-44	148,922	48.7	156,887	51.3	264	48.3	283	51.7
45-46	86,735	48.7	91,310	51.3	264	51.0	254	49.0
65-+	32,377	45.8	38,234	54.2	140	51.7	131	48.3

*Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970.

FIGURE 3

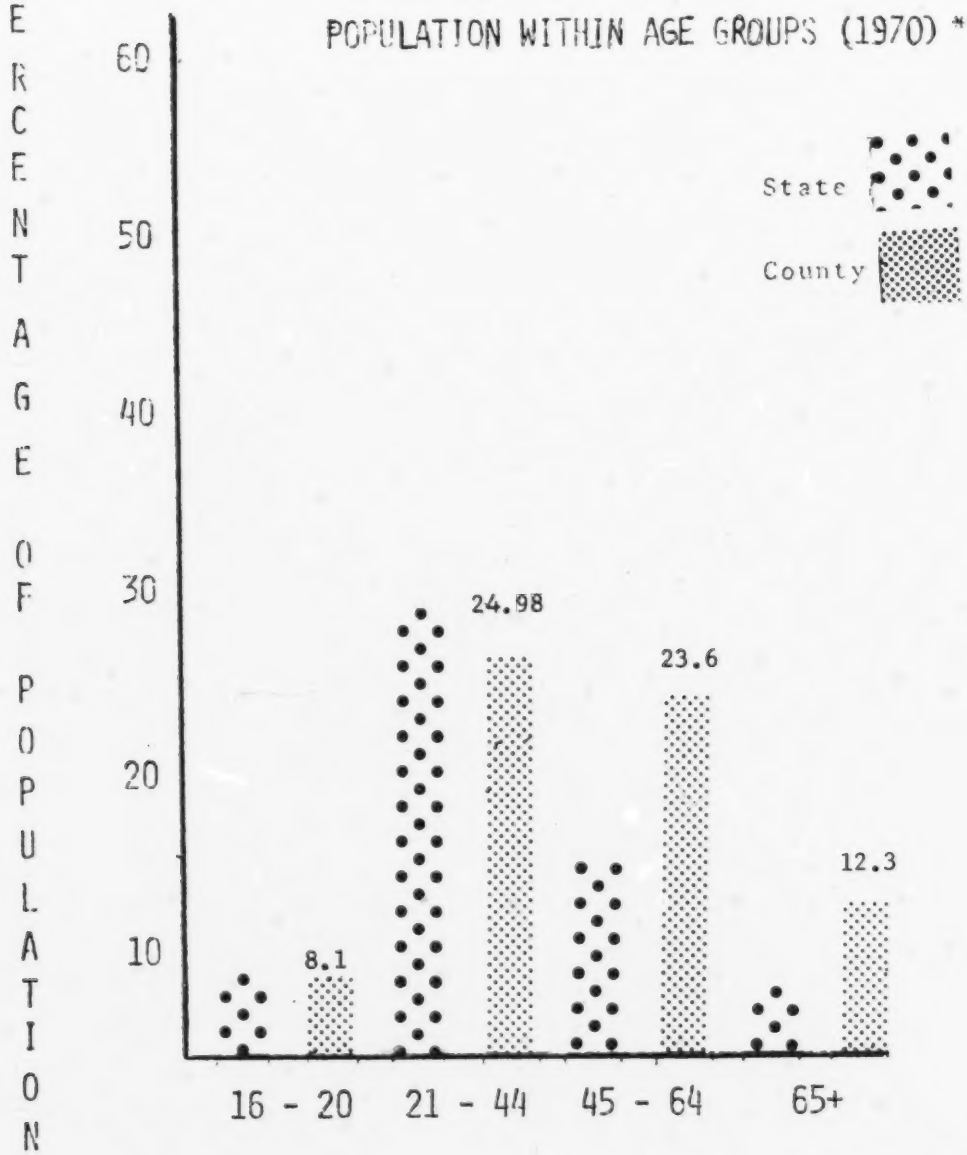
COMPARISON OF CATRON COUNTY WITH NEW MEXICO STATE POPULATION
1910 to 1970



Catron County was not organized until 1921 and no figures are available prior to 1930 on population within the county.

FIGURE 4

STATE AND COUNTY COMPARISON OF POPULATION WITHIN AGE GROUPS (1970) *



*Bureau of the Census, 1970

CATRON COUNTY WORK FORCE ESTIMATES 1968 - 1971
TABLE 2

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*
Mining	*	*	*	*
Contract Construction	*	*	*	12
Transportation & Public Utilities	*	12	10	27
Wholesale & Retail Trade	34	32	34	0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	*	*	*	50
Services & Miscellaneous	181	163	134	233
Government	197	201	211	114
All Other Nonagricultural	111	106	100	
Agriculture	290	281	275	260

*Disclosures

TECHNICAL TERMS

Civilian Work Force

Civilian work force represents the sum of the employed (exclusive of the armed forces), the unemployed, and persons directly involved in labor-management disputes. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not considered either employed or unemployed.

Disclosures

When (a) one firm comprises 80 percent or more of employment in an industry or (b) there are fewer than three firms in a major industry group in a county, employment for that industry is not published separately but is added into the Services and Miscellaneous Divison.

Employment

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the 12th), and excludes self employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. To the extent the multiple job holding exists during the payroll period, the payroll records may count a person more than once. In addition, the payroll data include commuters who live outside the labor area, but not persons who commute to work outside the area.

All other nonagricultural employment includes persons who work in non-farm industries in the area who are not on payrolls, such as the self-employed workers, domestic workers in private household and unpaid family workers. Estimates for this employment component are developed on a somewhat different basis than the employment mentioned above.

Agricultural Employment

Estimates for agricultural employment includes operators (self-employed), unpaid family workers, managers and other regular hired workers and seasonal hired workers. Foreign workers used in some New Mexico Counties through 1964 are excluded by definition.

Unemployment

Unemployment data presented here is conceptually comparable with that released by the U. S. Department of Labor each month for the country as a whole. However, it is developed on the basis of a different procedure.

The national data are based on a sample of 52,000 households throughout the country. The area information starts with a count of persons eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. To this total are added appropriate estimates for unemployed persons who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits and are still unemployed; unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were not qualified to secure them; workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment insurance and unemployed persons newly entering or reentering the labor force. The area estimates thus conceptually include all workers who were not at work but were actively seeking work in the sample week in each month or had made specific efforts to find a job during the preceding four weeks.

The unemployment data also include those who did not work during the week and were waiting to be called back to a job, or would have looked for work except for illness, or were waiting to report to a new job to start within the following 30 days.

Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian work force.

Figure 5 showing age groups, sex and education of the 258 applicants interviewed

by the Smaller Communities Team shows the percentage graduating from high school was 23 percent while 56.2 percent of the 258 applicants were male.

Nearly 40 percent of the applicants as shown in Figure 6 are in the farming, fishing, forestry and related occupations. This is understandable since forestry is one of the major industries in the area.

About 38 percent of the applicants earned between $1.26 and $1.75 per hour, while 14.3 percent earned $3.00 or more per hour (Figure 7).

The 258 applicants were asked to indicate the kind of transportation available to them for commuting to work. The results are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

TRANSPORTATION*

	Number	Percent
No Transportation	23	9.4
Personal Family Car or Truck	202	83.3
Acquire a Ride	15	7.2
Commercial Transportation	3	.1
	243	100.0

*No transportation breakout was available for 15 of the high school seniors.

The General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB) was administered in June of 1971, to 26 high school seniors. The test was administered only to non-college bound seniors to aid them in developing their vocational goal. (The GATB was developed by the United States Employment Service and has been used since 1947 by State Employment Service Offices.) Since that time the GATB has been included in a continuing program of research to validate the tests against success in many different occupations. Because of its extensive research base, the GATB has come to be recognized as the best validated multiple aptitude test battery in existence for use in vocational guidance.

Many schools and other organizations have been authorized to use the GATB for counseling and research. Information regarding release of the GATB test for these purposes may be obtained from New Mexico State Employment Service, (Smaller Communities Program), P.O. Box 1928, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

Results of these tests are shown in Table 4 and indicate the number of persons who qualified on each of 62 Occupational Aptitude Patterns.

FIGURE 5

AGE GROUPS, SEX AND EDUCATION OF 258 APPLICANTS

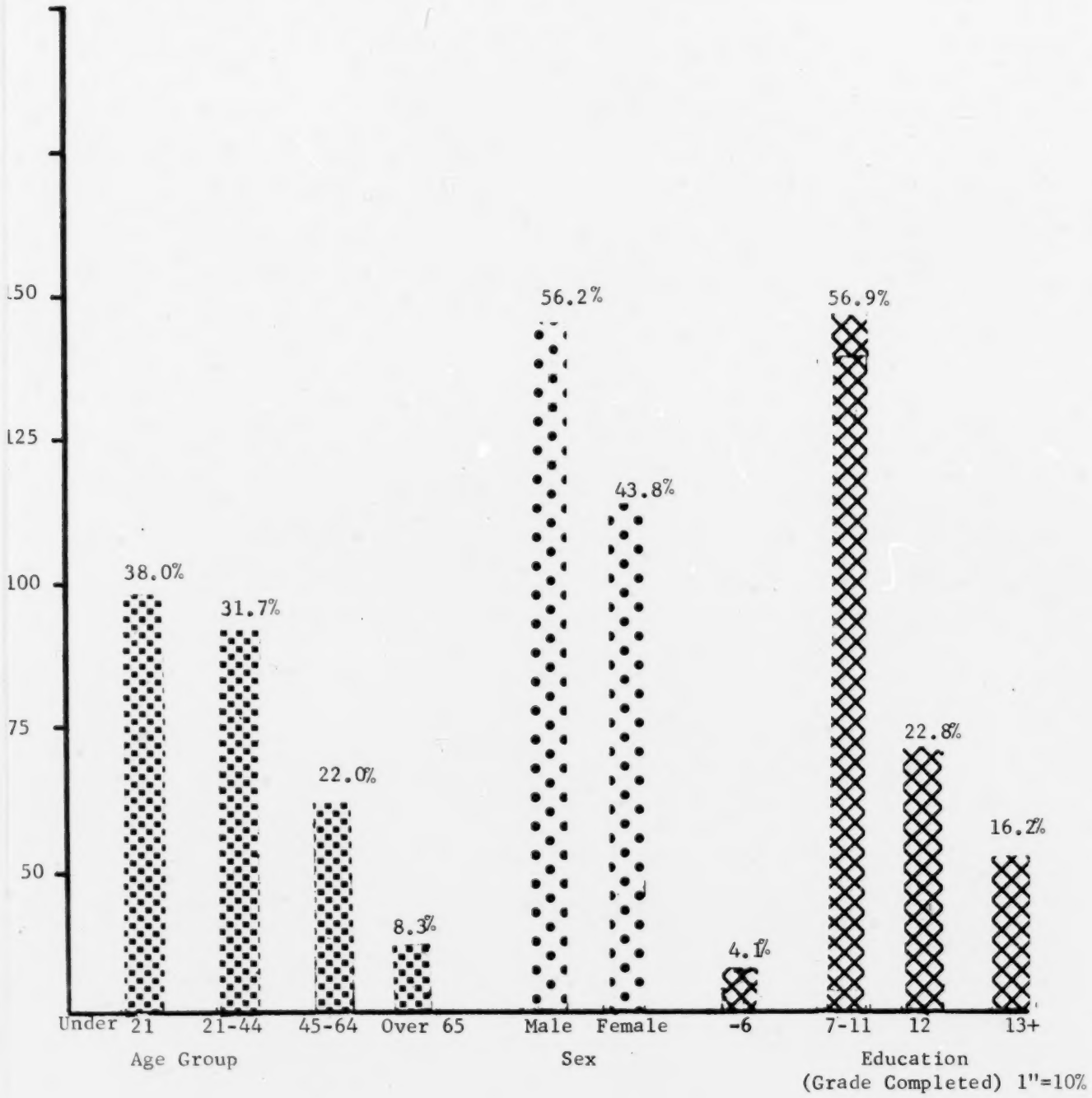


FIGURE 6

Applicants by Primary Occupation

CATRON COUNTY

(Includes Entry Applicants)

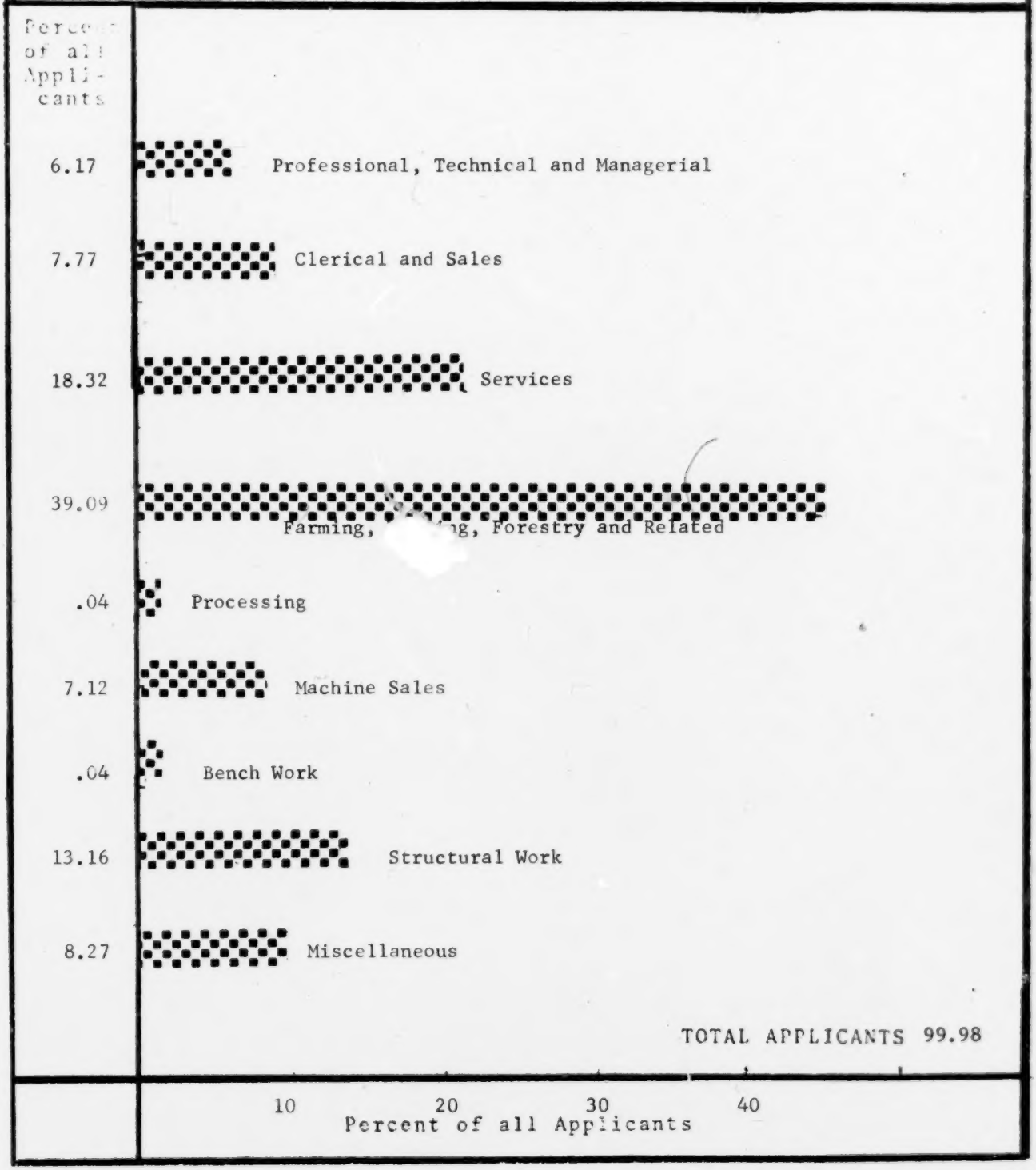


FIGURE 7

Hourly Wage Rates of
258 Applicants
(Current or most Recent)

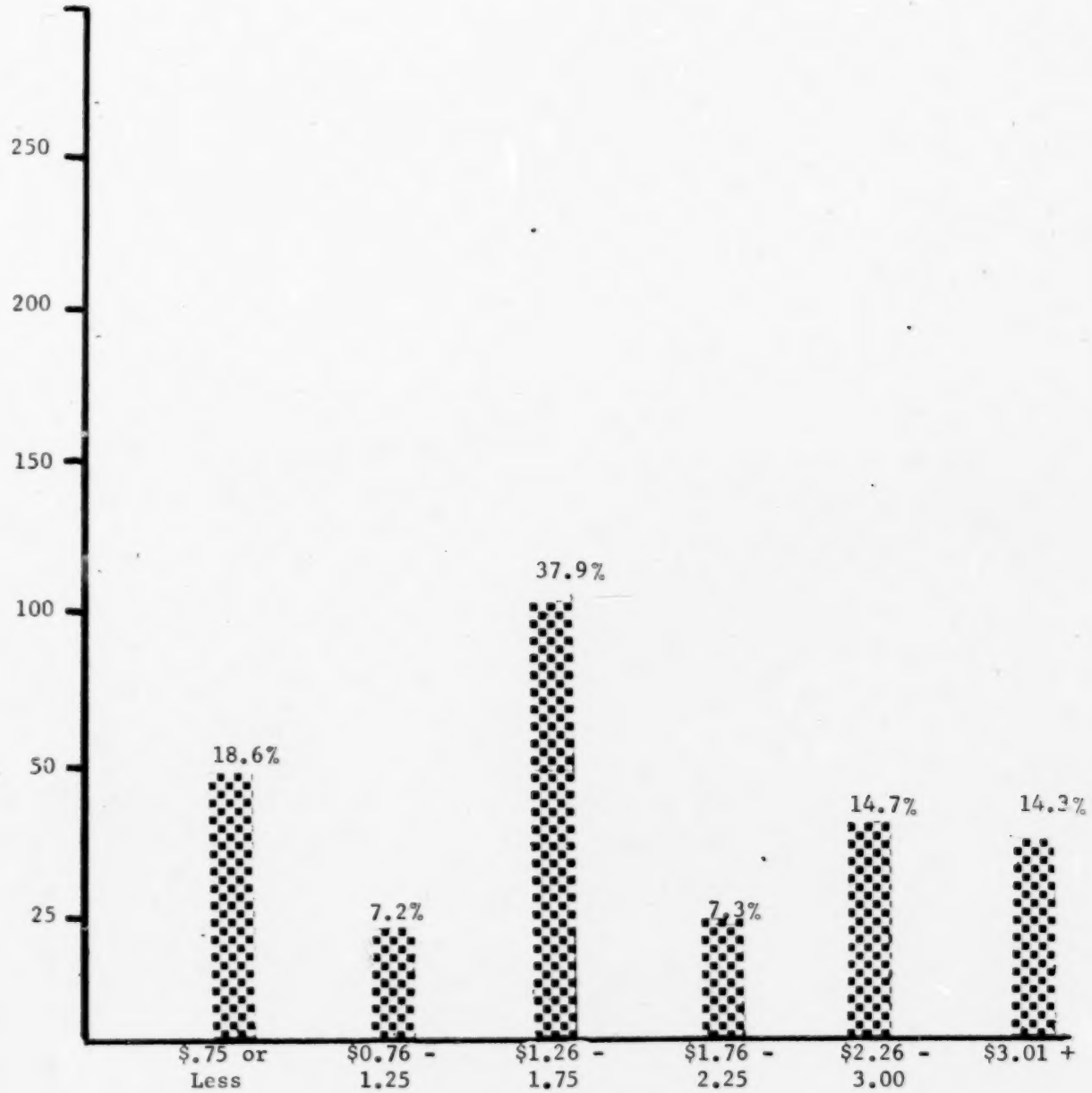


TABLE 4

An Occupational Aptitude Pattern refers to the combination or pattern of aptitudes and minimum scores required to perform satisfactorily the major tasks of the group of occupations identified with each pattern.

OCCUPATIONAL APTITUDE PATTERNS OF
26 RESERVE HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS

OAP NO.	SAMPLE OCCUPATIONS	TOTAL PERSONS	MALE	FEMALE
1	Engineering, systems analyst, programmer, medical	1	1	-
2	Dietician, employment interviewer, claims taker, counselor, case worker, digital-computer operator	8	5	3
3	Job Analyst, pilot-control operator, salesman of construction machinery	9	6	3
4	Administration (Manager, city, circulation print, and pub.) librarian, accountant	6	3	3
5	Diesel mechanic, electrical, chemical and computer technologist	9	6	3
6	Illustrator, Veterinarian	10	5	5
7	Clothes designer, Dental hygenist, Photographer	14	7	7
8	Typesetter, Nurse	12	6	6
9	Insurance claim adjuster, psychiatric technician, nursery school teacher	13	6	7
10	Physical therapist, sewage plant operator, manager of industrial organization	14	7	7
11	Switchboard operator, real estate salesman, airline stewardess	16	8	8
12	Electronics Foreman	11	3	8
13	Stenographer, patrolman, Manager retail food, medical technologist	14	7	7
14	Tabulating-Machine Operator, General Salesperson	19	10	9
15	Refrigeration mechanic, fire fighter, service engineer, surgical technician	14	5	9
16	Bookkeeper, Expediting work as a ticket agent	17	9	8
17	Hospital-Admitting Clerk, File Clerk, General Office Clerk, Camp Counselor	18	10	8
18	Nurse, Nurse Aid	22	12	10
19	Electronics Assembler, Production mechanic in machine operating	20	10	10
20	Dental assistant, Bank Teller, Key-punch operator, Engineer	19	9	10
21	Coil Assembler, Air-Condition-Unit Installer, Machine Operator	19	8	11
22	Food Service Supervisor, Psychiatric Aid	25	14	11
23	Inspecting and stock checking, weighing-station operator, garment packer, tractor-trailer-truck driver	24	13	11
24	Proofreader, Cable Maker, Correction Officer	25	14	11
25	Sorting, inspecting, measuring, Central-Office Telephone Operator	24	13	11

26	Machine operations, Forklift truck operator, Carding machine operator	19	8	11
27	Resistor winder, core-plane wirer, marker	15	5	10
28	Woodworking-machine operator, production-machine operator, color film mounter	20	9	11
29	Manager of restaurant or coffee shop, telephone ad-taker, linotype operator, coding clerk	18	9	9
30	Forester aid, sales clerk	22	11	11
31	Surveyor, medical laboratory assistant, biologist	12	7	5
32	Press Operator, Automobile Service Station Attendant	9	3	6
33	Bookkeeping-machine operator, calculating machine and comptometer operator	13	7	6
34	Instrument repairman, draftsman, engineering aide tool and die maker, offset pressman, metal pattern maker	20	10	10
35	Aircraft and engine mechanic, radio repairman, electronics mechanic, electrician, machine operating	19	9	10
36	Plasterer, Plastic trimmer (dental equip.)	13	4	9
37	Inspecting and stock checking, automobile mechanic, carpenter, plumber, painter, photo-offset lithography	17	7	10
38	Graphic Arts, Aircraft mechanic, bricklayer, Operating engineer	24	13	11
39	Teacher Aid, Clerk (Post-Office, statement, insurance, mortgage).	23	14	9
40	Stock Clerk, merchandise packer, waitress	23	14	9
41	Repair lineman, process artist in printing	25	14	11
42	Office-machine serviceman, dental-laboratory technician, automobile-body repairman, cosmetologist	-	-	-
43	Cook, Automobile-Service Station attendant, seamstress, clock and watch repairman	-	-	-
44	Machine inspector, assembler	-	-	-
45	Baker, bench carpenter, coil finisher, bindery worker	-	-	-
46	Automobile painter, dairy farm hand, assembler	-	-	-
47	Small parts assembler, general laborer, power-plant operator	-	-	-
48	Dietary Aide, Die Cutter, Aircraft mechanic, meat cutter, welder, assembler	-	-	-
49	Quality-control inspector, solderer in production line general labor worker (iron and steel)	24	13	11
50	Egg Candler, cereal packer, mass mailing machine operator	19	8	11
51	Engine assembler, paper sorter, textile mender, hotel and restaurant counter work	23	13	10
52	Vending-machine repairman, ornamental-iron worker, pants presser, occupational therapy aid	17	7	10
53	Components assembler, hand finisher (plastics, fabric)	22	11	11
54	Experimental assembler, decorator, barber	23	12	11
55	Composition roofer, drycleaning and laundry work, hand trucker	22	11	11
56	Fruit sorter, tile sorter, mfg. assembler, fountain girl	19	8	11
57	Telefax Clerk, Hosiery inspector, medical service cottage parent	18	7	11
58	Audit Clerk, Accessories Assembler (Elec.)	20	9	11
59	Electronics inspector, paper goods worker	20	9	11
60	Silk finisher, hand presser, packer	11	3	8
61	Electric-motor assembler, toys and games assembler, cheese wrapper and packer, tamale packer, meat packaging occupations	19	8	11
62	Hardware assembler, cannery worker, garment folder, textile worker	20	9	11

II. HISTORY OF CATRON COUNTY

A. The Early Period

For centuries before the arrival of the white man, the Catron County area was the home of several Indian groups all of whom, except for the Apache, had long since vanished by the time the first Europeans arrived. In the lower North Plains area, evidence of Folsom Culture occupation has been found, dating to about 7000 B.C. Evidence has also been unearthed on the Portales Complex (5000 B.C.), San Jose Complex (700 A.D.) and Cochise Culture (4000 B.C.). These people were hunters and gatherers, generally without pottery and agriculture.

It was not until the 1600's that Apache groups moved into the plains and canyons of Catron County.

With the exception of occasional expeditions, such as the one to the Zuni Salt Lake in 1598 by Captian Farfan, one of Onate's officers, the area of Catron County remained nearly empty of white men until after the Civil War.

When the hostilities ceased between the northern and southern states in 1865, attention turned to the great spread of western land acquired by the United States as a result of the war with Mexico. Ranchers, miners and farming families begin to spread into the previously unsettled plains and river valleys, including the promising land of Catron County. Along with them went U. S. Army troops to protect them from those Indian groups whose previously uncontested occupation of the country side was now threatened by the expansive forces of civilization.

Spanish families were among the first settlers to venture into Catron County, some of them establishing themselves there in the 1860's. Early Spanish settlements such as Aragon, Rito, Datil, the San Francisco Plazas and Quemado, often centered around sheepraising. Aragon grew up around old Fort Tularosa, which was created in 1870 and which served as an Apache Indian agency from 1872 to 1874. The Apache, who had been moved there from the Ojo Caliente Reservation, left in 1874 and the fort was abandoned.

Attracted by the great expanse of open range, cattlemen entered the area with their herds of longhorns and began the industry that still defines Catron County today. During the 1880's the number of these ranches increased impressively and the heyday of the cowboy began. Life was not peaceful for the Catron County cattlemen because rustling and gunfights characterized the 1880's and 1890's. The cemetery at the old W. S. Ranch contains the graves of some of those whose guns were not quick enough.

The most widely known incident from these wild west years took place at San Francisco Plaza in 1884, when a young deputy sheriff named Elfego Baca rose out from Socorro to spread the influence of the law to those who usually disregarded it. His arrest of an unruly cowhand provoked such dissent that Baca took refuge in a small house from which he battled about eighty Texas cowboys for over thirty-six hours. Reportedly some 4,000 rounds had been fired at the house but Baca emerged unharmed. Evidently, hostilities between Spaniards and Anglos as well as Texans and New Mexicans underlay this battle.

Throughout the 1870's and 1880's, the safety of the homesteaders and villagers was constantly menaced by Apache warriors under the leadership of such figures as Mangas Coloradas, Chato, Cochise, Victorio and Geronimo. In an effort to protect themselves, the settlers at Milligan's Plaza which was later renamed Reserve, built their houses close together to make them more easily defensible.

In spite of these difficulties, settlers did manager to maintain their tenancy. While Catron County has never been a center of population, a number of small towns and villages were established during the early years of the area's history.

B. Reserve

Reserve, the county seat of Catron County is situated along the San Francisco River. State Highway 12 connects the town with Glenwood 39 miles south and Datil, 68 miles to the northeast. The estimated population is about 400. Because of its dependence on activities such as timber cutting, milling, construction projects, forest service, highway department and ranching, Reserve's population flucuates a great deal. Reserve is the county's most substantial settlement and serves as a trading point for a large area. Its business consists of three gas stations, a garage-welding shop, two beauty shops, two general stores, one ranch supply store, three cafes, two bars and a bank. Also in this area is the new county courthouse and jail. The elementary and high schools of the Reserve Independent School District are situated on the mesa above town.

The fire department equipment in Reserve consists of two (1500) gpm pumpers and is manned entirely by volunteer firemen. The insurance rating is ten.

C. Datil

Datil is located at the intersection of state highway 12 and U. S. route 60. This unincorporated village was first settled in 1886. The community was originally a trading point for surrounding ranches. Though it still serves this function, much of the town's expansion has been due to the need for increased services for travelers along U. S. 60. State highway maintenance crews and port of entry personnel add to the community's population. In addition to the highway department maintenance yard and the port of entry Datil has about five gas stations, two motels, two cafes, two bars and a general store. Community facilities include an elementary school, a meeting hall, a fire station and a post office.

The fire department in Datil consists of two fire trucks complete with equipment and manned by eighteen volunteer firemen.

D. Pie Town

Pie Town is located on U. S. 60 about 23 miles northwest of Datil. It is a small trade center for the surrounding ranch area. Three businesses, a trading post, a

restaurant-curio shop and a rock shop depend primarily on tourist trade. Rounding out the small business district are two gas stations, a general mercantile store and feed store.

Fire department equipment in Pie Town consists of one and one-half (1½) ton truck W/500 gallon tank and is manned by five volunteers. Insurance rating is nine.

E. Quemado

Quemado is located in north-central Catron County on U. S. 60. It is the main trading center for the vast ranching area of the northern part of the county. In recent years, as travel across Route 60 has increased, tourist services have gained importance in the village's economy. All businesses are located along the highway. There are three motels, three restaurants, five gas stations, a general store, one cafe, one bar, a grocery store and a curio shop.

The fire department in Quemado has one 500 gal/minute pumper truck with 750 gallon storage tank and a pickup truck with a 200 gal. storage tank. Twenty-eight thousand dollars worth of equipment is on hand and includes resuscitators. The department is manned by fifteen volunteers. The insurance for Quemado is nine.

F. Mogollon

Mogollon is a ghost town twenty-two miles south of Reserve. During its hey-day as a mining area Mogollon had a population of over two thousand and produced more than fifteen million dollars in gold, silver and copper. For most of the 1940's and 1950's, the town was virtually abandoned. During the past decade Mogollon has experienced a slight resurgence as a tourist attraction. About seven families presently live in the village year round. Another twenty families live there for six or eight months a year. Businesses currently operating are a cafe, a museum-grocery, a museum art gallery, and two curio shops.

G. Aragon

Aragon is an unincorporated community situated along State Highway 12, about sixteen miles northeast of Reserve. About twenty families live in an area which extends for nearly two miles along the road. Most families in Aragon are involved

in ranching and farming endeavors. Much of the valley in which the village is located is irrigated with water diverted from the Tularosa River. The community has two small general stores, a post office, a meeting hall and a Catholic Church and rectory.

H. Glenwood

Glenwood is located in the valley of the San Francisco River about six miles north of the Catron-Grant County line. This unincorporated community was first settled in 1878 and a post office established in 1906. Business establishments in the village primarily serve the tourist trade. A real estate agent, the only one in Catron County at the time this report was prepared sells ranch and recreational properties.

The Glenwood Community Board meets once a month to discuss community problems. There are presently about sixty families living in the community, a few more than in 1960.

The fire department in Glenwood consists of one pumper truck and is manned by fifteen volunteer firemen. Insurance rating is ten.

III. CATRON COUNTY RESOURCES

A. Manpower Resources

The following table consists of labor force estimates for a four year period. The Catron County yearly totals represent an annual average based on a period of 12 months. Each county in New Mexico comprises a labor area. A labor area is defined as a geographical area consisting of a central city or cities and the surrounding territory in which there is a concentration of economic activity and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence.

Technical definitions for terms used follow the table.

TABLE 5
CATRON COUNTY WORK FORCE ESTIMATES

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Civilian Work Force	841	823	810	855
Unemployment	28	28	45	42
Rate	3.3	3.4	5.6	4.9
Employment	813	795	765	813
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	413	407	390	439

B. Natural Resources

Catron County has an abundance of natural resources. Thousands of acres of timber and grazing lands characterize the landscape and provide a source of income for the county's residents. Mining operations extract sand, gravel, stone, gold, and silver. Water resources include three major drainage basins and one declared underground water basin. Wildlife is plentiful in the wilderness and primitive areas of the county. The major economic sector of the county is cattle raising directly dependent upon the underlying base of natural resources.

C. Water Resources

Catron County falls within three drainage ba[illegible], the Rio Grande, lower Colorado River, and the Western Closed basins. The Western Closed basins include the North Plains and San Agustin basins. The Gila-San Francisco is the only declared underground water basin the county.

IV. LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

A. Municipal and County Government

Catron County was formed July 1, 1921. The county is divided into three districts with a commissioner elected in each district to serve for a two-year term. The affairs of the County are administered by the Board of County Commissioners including Reserve as there is no City or County Manager.

B. Education

The school system in Catron County is divided into two districts. The south end of the county is Independent School District No. 1 and the north end of the county is Independent School District No. 2. Independent District No. 1 is comprised of a grade, junior high and high school at Reserve and an elementary school at Glenwood. The high school at Reserve is a fairly modern facility having been built in 1961. The high schoool enrollment in this district is approximately 330. Independent School District No. 2 is comprised of a grade school and high school at Quemado and a grade school at Datil. The enrollment in this district is approximately 190.

TABLE 6

The following table is based on the 1970 Census of Population

Persons 25 and older living in county	1277
Number with no schooling	14
With eight years elementary	196
With four years high school	336
With four years or more college	105
Median school years completed	10.5M 11.4F

C. Hospital Facilities

In Catron County there is an emergency treatment center in Reserve that is operated by one physician and is open on a year round basis. Also, Reserve, Quemado, and Glenwood have use of the Catron County Ambulance service to transport patients. The county also provides services of a county health nurse that covers the entire county on a year round basis.

D. Churches

Catron County has a variety of religious denominations that offer services to the residents of the county. The denominations represented include Roman Catholic,

Presbyterian, Baptist, Seventh Day Adventists and the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

E. Recreation

Catron County is nearly one and one half times larger than the State of Connecticut. Eighty percent of the county acreage is federal and state holdings providing a large public supported acreage. Much of this open space is available for recreation activities.

Nearly two million acres of National Forest are in the county. The Cibola National Forest is in the northeast and includes most of Datil Mountain Range. The Gila and Apache National Forests cover much of the central and southern portions of the county. Major mountain ranges in this area are the Gallo, Manzas, Tularosa, and the Mogollon.

The Gila Wilderness, a 433,000 acre area within the Gila National Forest, has been set aside with restrictions that assure the area will remain in a primitive, wild state. No lumbering is allowed. Grazing leases are renewed but not expanded. Motor vehicles are not allowed to enter the wilderness. Trails are lightly maintained and no elaborate campsites are built. Camping and hiking are the major activities in the wilderness area. Hunting is permitted during certain seasons. Fishing in some of the high, difficult to reach streams is considered excellent. The Gila Wilderness was the first officially designated wilderness area in the United States.

At the southern edge of the Gila Wilderness is the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument. Included in the monument area are the ruins of several prehispanic Indian communities which were occupied from about 100 to 1400 A.D. The Forest Service maintains a recreation area here. Facilities available are a visitor's center, post office, public corral and campsites. From the recreation area foot and horse trails reach along the west and middle forks of the Gila River into the wilderness area.

Other areas of historic interest to visit in Catron County are Mogollon, a ghost mining town and Fort Tularosa, a cavalry outpost established during Anglo-Indian conflicts. Scenic and natural areas abound. Rainbow Trout are plentiful in the high streams.

Bluegill, Bass and Catfish are found in the lower, more sluggish stretches.

Hunting in the county is considered fair in the northern and central portions of the county and good in the southern part.

V. TRANSPORTATION

Residents of the small communities of Catron County are served by an adequate system of primary and secondary roads. No air carrier service is available, although there are several private and two public airstrips. No regular passenger bus service enters the county. No freight or passenger rail service is available. Motor freight service is available to most communities in the county.

A. Highways

Residents of Catron County are served by two main highways. U. S. Highway 60 runs across the northern part of the county, providing important connections between the villages of Datil, Pie Town, Quemado and the distant trade centers of Socorro, New Mexico and Springerville, Arizona. State Highway 12 runs from Datil southwest through the small communities of Old Horse Springs, Aragon, Apache Creek, and Cruzville to Reserve, the County seat. This road continues a short distance west, where it connects with U. S. Highway 180 which runs from Luna south, through Glenwood and Pleasanton, into Grant County. It is a very important connection for residents of southwestern Catron County with Silver City.

VI. UTILITIES

A. Public Utilities

Catron County is served by three electric utility companies, several liquefied petroleum gas suppliers, two telephone companies and three mobile telephone operators. Electric and telephone utility services are available to most communities in the county.

B. Electric Service

Navopache Electric Cooperative, with offices in Lakeside, Arizona, serves the western half of Catron County, including the communities of Aragon, Reserve, Luna, Glenwood, Apache Creek and Horse Springs. Socorro County Electric Cooperative's lines extend into northern Catron to serve Datil, Pie Town, Omega, Quemado, and Red Hill. Sierra Electric Cooperative has lines into a small area in southeastern Catron County.

Both Socorro County Electric and Sierra Electric purchase power from Plains Electric Generation and Transmission Cooperative.

Monthly electric rates are shown in the table below

MONTHLY ELECTRIC RATES
CATRON COUNTY
TABLE 7

	Navopache Elec. Coop.	Socorro County Elec. Coop.
Residential:		
Minimum Bill	$ 2.58	$ 1.50
50 kwh	4.22	3.00
100 kwh	6.70	5.50
250 kwh	10.56	9.25
500 kwh	14.42	13.10
750 kwh	18.28	16.70
Commercial:		
0.75 kwh	4.10	3.00
1.5 kwh	8.00	7.50
3.0 kwh	12.50	13.50
6.0 kwh	26.00	29.25
12.0 kwh	48.00	50.50
30.0 kwh	163.50	131.00

Source: New Mexico Public Service Commission

C. Gas Service

There is no natural gas service in Catron County, but there are a few liquefied petroleum gas suppliers.

D. Telephone Service

Mountain States Telephone has the franchise for the eastern half of Catron County as well as some of the northwestern area. Communities served include Red Hill, Quemado, Omega, Pie Town, and Datil. Mogollon Mountains Telephone Company serves most of western Catron County, including the communities of Reserve, Aragon, Apache Creek, Luna and Glenwood.

Mountain States Telephone serves 219 residential customers and 80 business customers. Mogollon Mountains Telephone serves 293 residential and 93 business connections in the county. Monthly telephone rates are shown on the following table.

MONTHLY TELEPHONE RATES
CATRON COUNTY
TABLE 8

	Mountain Bell Telephone Co.	Mogollon Mountains Telephone Co.
Residential:		
1 party	$ 4.60	$ 5.00
2 party	3.60	4.50
4 party	2.65	4.00
Rural	2.95	4.50 (1-5 mile beyond base rate area)
Business:		
1 party	10.80	6.00
2 party	7.30	5.50
Rural	6.20	6.00

Source: State Corporation Commission

Other telephone service is provided by mobile telephone operators. Associated Telephone Answering Service and Sam's Radio Communications serve the northeastern corner of the county. Grant Radio and Telephone Answering Service serves the northern half of the county.

VII. FIRST STATE BANK
CATRON COUNTY BRANCH
SOCORRO, NEW MEXICO 87801

Assets

	12/31/71	12/31/70	12/31/69
Cash and Due from Banks	$ 1,965,099.42	$2,356,326.49	$1,914,467.13
U. S. Treasury Securities	1,220,484.06	1,414,228.25	1,843,828.05
Securities of Other U. S. Government Agencies & Corporations	-	-	-
Obligations of States & Political Subdivisions	2,437,113.82	2,059,560.20	1,959,876.12
Other Bonds, Securities & Stock	800,000.00	5,000.00	-
Loans & Discounts	4,781,880.61	3,819,248.32	3,596,970.60
Banking House, Furniture & Fix	146,794.92	124,429.70	125,039.56
Other Real Estate	43,040.00	25,832.53	8,001.00
Federal Funds Sold	-	-	-
Other Assets	33,621.35	34,926.89	40,838.39
Total Assets	$ 11,428,034.18	9,839,552.38	9,488,620.85

Liabilities

Demand Deposits	3,959,040.60	3,629,924.13	3,539,852.82
Time & Savings Deposits	3,481,169.70	2,824,434.93	2,769,710.64
Deposits of U. S. Government	145,926.44	204,335.60	182.863.82
Deposits of States & Political Subdivisions	2,846,855.77	2,258,120.50	2,186,833.85
Deposits of Banks	00	00	00
Certified & Officers' Checks	68,191.33	136,923.87	00
Total Deposits	10,501,183.84	9,053,739.05	120,265.37
Other Liabilities	59,486.33	27,600.00	27,600.00
Total Liabilities	10,560,670.17	9,081,339.05	8,827,126.50
Reserves for Bad Debt Losses on Loans	00	00	00
Capital Accounts			
Capital Notes & Debentures	00	00	00
Common Stock	230,000.00	230,000.00	230,000.00
Surplus	230,000.00	230,000.00	230,000.00
Undivided Profits	407,364.01	298,213.33	201,494.35
Reserves	00	00	00
Total Capital Accounts	867,364.01	758,213.33	661,494.35
Total Liabilities & Capital	11,428,034.18	9,839,552.38	9,488,620.85
Number of Branches			

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF
FIRST STATE BANK
CATRON COUNTY BRANCH
SOCORRO, NEW MEXICO 87801

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$ 6,042,692.77
Banking House		203,454.78
Furniture and Fixtures		64,488.21
Other Real Estate		43,040.00
Other Investments		180,000.00
Other Assets		87,521.32
Municipal and Other Bonds		2,375,142.24
Municipal Bonds Secured by U. S. Government		354,351.46
U. S. Government Bonds	$ 1,220,484.06	
Cash and Due from Banks	1,8549,439.58	
		3,079,923.64
TOTAL RESOURCES		$ 12,430,614.42

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	230,000.00
Surplus	230,000.00
Undivided Profits	493,573.06
Other Liabilities	30,858.13
Deposits	10,940,183.23
Federal Funds Purchased	500,000.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$12,430,614.42

VIII. NEW MEXICO STATE TAX INFORMATION

A. Property Tax

The Constitution limits the property tax rate to $20 per thousand dollars assessed value for general purposes. Levies for debt service are outside the limitation. The Legislature may authorize levies, outside the limitation for a specified purpose to be voted on by the electors of the taxing district. The only exception under this provision is a 75 cent per thousand dollars value levy for county hospital maintenance in all counties except Bernalillo, where the maximun is $3.25.

The assessment ratio in New Mexico is one-third of actual value. Book value is usually accepted as actual value. Motor vehicles are not assessed, nor are intangibles. Reappraisal is under way, but should not change the picture radically.

Public utilities and natural resource industries account for fifty-two percent of the State's valuation.

B. State Income Tax

The corporate rate is a flat three percent. Federal taxes are deductible. Individual rates are one and five tenths percent on the first $10,000 of net income, the next $80,000 is four and five tenths percent, and a six percent on everything over $100,000.

C. Corporate Organizations and Qualification Fees

Domestic firms pay a fee of 10 cents per $1,000 of authorized capital stock to incorporate in the State. Foreign (out-

of-state) corporations pay a qualification fee which is also based on 10 cents per $1,000 of authorized capital stock for a certificate of authority to do business in the State. No par value stock of foreign and domestic corporations is treated as $100 par value. The minimum fee charged a foreign or domestic corporation is $25.00.

D. Corporate Franchise Tax

An annual franchise tax is assessed at the rate of $55 per thousand dollars on authorized and issued stock represented by corporate property and business in the State.

E. Gross Receipts (Sales Tax)

New Mexico levies a tax on the gross receipts of most businesses in the State. Although the tax is levied against the business firm, in actual practice it is passed on to the firm's customers as a sales tax. The rate is four percent, except as follows:

Firms engaged in mining and related activity, 3/4 percent, except for potash, coal, oil, gas, and liquid hydrocarbons.
Lumber and lumber manufacturers, 3 percent.
Alcholic beverage wholesalers, 1/2 percent.

The notable exemptions from the tax are all wholesalers, except those dealing in liquor; and all manufacturers, with the exception of lumber and mining.

F. Compensating or Use Tax

An excise tax at the rate of four percent is levied on the use or consumption in New Mexico of tangible personal property

becoming a component part of any manufactured article is exempt. Also exempted are electricity and fuel used in manufacturing, and chemicals and reagents used in processing oil and minerals.

G. Unemployment Compensation

Any new business locating in New Mexico automatically receives a contribution rating of 2.7 percent which applies for three full calendar years. After that, the rate is adjusted on the basis of benefits paid down to as low as 0.1 percent. Payments are made on the first $3,000 in salary for each employee.

H. Manufacturers Personal Property Tax

Assessed valuation is based on 16 percent of used replacement cost or straight line depreciation estimated by the owner, and includes furniture, fixtures, professional equipment and supplies, plant tools and machinery. The same mill levy as used for real and personal property applies.

I. Manufacturers and Warehouse Tax

Assessed valuation is based on 16 percent of replacement cost as determined by the owner. Inventory value is determined as of December 31, of any given year, although such inventory can be an average yearly inventory. The warehousing inventory tax is computed in the same way.

J. Miscellaneous

The New Mexico State gasoline tax is 7 cents per gallon. Property taxes per capita in 1965 were $31.92 per one thousand dollar valuation.